DETECT DISASTER IN SHIPPING BILL

Speakers at National Convention on Foreign Trade Condemn Proposed Law.

AN UNWISE EXPERIMENT, JAMES J. HILL DECLARES

Predicts the Total Destruction of Private Shipping Interests Under Its Operation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 22,-Two subjects practically monopolized the attention of the national convention or foreign trade at its session today-the "American Merchant Marine," and "Commercial Education for Foreign

The delegates awaited with interes

the address of James J. Hill of St. Paul,

who opposed the shipping bill now pending in Congress. The bill also was opposed by Welding Ring of New York.

The matter of education for foreign trade was presented by Prof. Edwin P Say, dean of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University. Among those who took part in the discussion on this topic were Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Prof. G. L. Swiggett of the University of Tennessee and W. D. Simmons of St. Louis and Philadel-

Freedom of Foreign Trade.

James J. Hill in a paper on "Freedon for Our Foreign Trade" said the "indispensable" condition for such freedom was adequate ocean carriage in American ships. To buy service by big subsidies was, he declared, a losing game The need of merchant ships in Amer ica was almost as great as that of other nations for munitions of war.

Mr. Hill did not attend the convention and his paper was read by J. Louis Schaefer of New York.

"In the month of November," he said,

"In the month of November," he said,
"the exports from the port of New York
were \$12,000,000 more than the year
before. There was an increase of about
300 per cent in the exports of food
products The foreign demand must
increase in direct ratio with the exhaustion of supplies in warring nations. How are these goods, which we
desire to sell and others are anxious to
buy, to be carried to the oversea markets?

"Such a slight relief."

kets?
"Such a slight relief as was afforded by the wise removal of the prohibition of registry for foreign-built vessels has been given. It is hardly a drop in the bucket. Up to the week ending December 26, 1914, American registry has been granted to 105 vessels theretofore operated under foreign control, aggregating 373,840 gross tons. This is not enough to prevent present congestion and holds out little hope for the supply of further needs.

Higher Cost of Construction.

'American cost of ship-construction is from 50 to 100 per cent higher than that abroad, and according to a reported statement of Capt. Robert Dollar, who operated ships in both do mestic and foreign trade, it costs about \$17,236 more a year to operate a ship of 3,000 tons under the American than iisadvantages under which our foreign trade labors.
"There are but two resources—one

chant marine provided by and for the people.

"The former, just now urgently advected, is an unwise—and would be certainly a disastrous—experiment. Aside from the complications almost certain to drag us sooner or later into the European conflict owing to the uncertain, and conflicting claims of national neutrality this policy would be interested to the uncertain and conflicting claims of national neutrality this policy would be interested. tional neutrality, this policy would be followed by the total destruction of the private shipping interest. Private enterprise cannot possibly compete with a government which pays no interest on the cost of its ships and throws aside considerations of profit and loss. "What is the prospect, in this case, of economical management, and of those lower rates which the advocates of the plan hold out as a bait for its adoption? We have an exact measure of the fact in some comparative railnal neutrality, this policy would be of the fact in some comparative rail road statistics. The Panama railway road statistics. The Panama railway is entirely owned and operated by the United States. Like most affairs on the isthmus it has been handled by honest and competent men in their several lines. We have its official report for the year ended June 30, 1913, to be compared with the statistics of ail the railways of the United States for the same period. The rate on the Panama line was 3.48 cents per ton mile, as against .7268 of a cent for all the railways of the United States. That is, the government rate was al-That is, the government rate was al most five times the rate made by private enterprise over the entire

Request for Maritime Legislation.

"At the international trade conference of the Mississippi valley and central west, which met at Memphis last November, the following resolution was reported: 'Resolved, That Congress be urged

to enact maritime legislation looking to enact maritime legislation looking toward placing the American shippers and shipowners upon a basis more nearly equal with those of competing nations, thereby enabling American exporters and shipowners to meet the competition of other nations in the ocean carrying trade.'

"Not 'more nearly equal,' but 'absolutely equal,' should be the requirement of American ability and American pride—an equality secured neither by

pride—an equality secured neither by such protection as is accorded to the such protection as is accorded to the weak or by gift money in the form of a subsidy, but a privilege offered to the strong that he may conquer what is his by right. That is the key to an ample provision of American ships. There is the necessary condition of that expansion in our foreign commerce which we all know to be possible and which will be lost or won according to our wisdom or our folly."

Nation Is Determined

One week of the European war did more than ten years of academic discussion to convince the American people that toreign trade is a vital element in dotoreign trade is a vital element in do-mestic prosperity. No doubt remains that the nation is determined to see its Two Negroes Held for Grand Jury. foreign commerce safeguarded and in oreased. Differences of opinion relate only to method. All parties and all elements are united in patriotic co-opelements are united in patriotic co-op-eration for the common end."

This statement was made last night by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address at the banquet to delegates to he foreign trade convention, in sessio

Fraternity Luncheon Tomorrow.

The first of a series of monthly lunchons throughout the winter season is to be given by the Washington Alumni Chapter of Delta Chi Fraternity tomorow at 12:30 p.m. in the Grill room of the Raleigh. Representative George M. Smith of sinnesota, Representative George
R. Smith of sinnesota, Representative
M. M. Neely of West Virginia, and
other prominent members of the fra
termity in the city are to attend
secretary William A. Sheehan is it sther pronuncial secretary william A. Sheehan is in charge of arrangements. A brief business meeting, at which the president of the Washington Alumni Chapter, Roland A. Croxton, will preside, will follow the luncheon.

COMMITTEE APPROVES **BROWNLOW NOMINATION**

Favorable Report to Senate on the President's Selection of District Commissioner.

The nomination of Louis Brownlov to be District Commissioner to succeed Justice F. L. Siddons of the District eported to the Senate today by the Senate District committee. It is expected that the nomination will be confirmed at an early date. The report of the committee was unanimous, and it is believed that there will be no opposition to the confirmation of the Brown low nomination in the Senate.

Chairman Polls Committee.

The District committee attempted to hold a meeting today, but failed to get a quorum. Later, however. Senator Walter Smith, the chairman, John polled the committee on the nomination of Mr. Brownlow.

The District committee has before it the Sterling joint resolution providing for an investigation of the method of appropriating for the District and also of the tax system here. Senator Smith is heartily in favor of the passage of this resolution and probably will make an effort to get it before the Senate either at this session or at an extra session, should one be held.

STEAMER MARYLAND DESTROYED BY FIRE

Adjournment was expected this aft- Burns Off Magothy River in Chesapeake Bay-No Loss of Life Reported.

> BALTIMORE, Md., January 22 .- The Chesaneake bay steamer Maryland. river points, caught fire off the Mago thy river early today and burned to the water's edge after having been

So far as known no lives were

Engineer Startt, who said he and the captain were the last to leave the ves sel, declared, however, that he was pos tive everybody was taken off.

When it was seen that the fire had got beyond control the steamer was headed for the beach, about a mile away, and the vessel stranded a quarter of a mile off shore. Meanwhile preparations had been made for disembarking the passengers and as soon as the vessel grounded they were handed into the steamer's boats and taken ashore. In their excitement three of itive everybody was taken off.

ashore. In their excitement three of the passengers jumped overboard and swam ashore, according to one re

Carries Seventy-Six Passengers.

The sea was quiet and the night clear Attracted by the light of the blazing under the British flag. These are the Steamship Company hurrled to the barked and brought to Baltimore.

The impossibility of being absolutely certain as to whether all escaped was due to the fact that the people landed here without any one being able to check them up against the passenger list of the burned steamer.

JURY SOON TO DECIDE FATE OF WILLIAM E. AMBROSE

Attorneys Make Closing Arguments and Case Will Be Submitted This Afternoon.

Assistant United States Attorne Hawken made the opening argument to the jury today on behalf of the prosecution at the trial of William E. Ambrose, member of the bar, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the five children of whom he had been appointed guardian. He was followed by Atternet. Lames S. Eashy-Smith, who Hawken made the opening argument to torney James S. Easby-Smith, who voted with the democrats. asked an acquittal of his client on the claim that the essential element of embezzlement by a fiduciary is the intent to defraud and that the facts in the the republicans lost no time in adopt-

rest Skribner, who had shot and se riously wounded Pawlina Misun, twen-

Dewey Brown and Robery Lynn, both in \$1,500 bonds each today in the Police Court on two charges of depredation on private property. The defendants are charged with having entered houses owned by Louisa R. Britton and Theo-Friebus and having stolen lead pipe and gas fixtures.

Palestine Oranges Shipped Here. As a means of relieving the financial distress among the Jewish people in Palestine, because the war has closed the ports of Europe against the prod-

ucts of thadt country, Hebrew people in the United States have started a novement to bring Palestine oranges o this country. A argo of this fruit this country. A argo of this fruit now en route and some of it is being ought to Washington by the Poale tion Socitey and others interested in he work of relief.

Between 30,000 and 70,000 men are employed in the metal and machinery trades of Switzerland.

STILL FILIBUSTER TO KILL SHIP BILL

Republicans Prepare to Talk **Until Session Comes** to End.

Court was ordered favorably DEMOCRATS SEARCH RULES TO STOP FLOW OF WORDS

> Bills Now Seems Inevitable. Marshall Makes Threat.

The republican filibuster against the rupted.

case, under the rules of the Senate the republicans probably will be able to prevent a vote on the ship purchase bill until after March 4, even if al other business is sidetracked in the

meantime.

Once March 4 has come and gone, and with it the present Congress, the administration may find it has a very difficult task in putting the ship purchase bill through the House. The opposition in the House to this measure at present is very strong, even with an overwhelming democrataic majority. But in the next House, which comes in after March 4, the democratic majority will be cut down to about thirty and the President may find that he has a stupendous task to get the ship purchase bill through that branch of the national legislature.

Asks Unanimous Consent.

As soon as the Senate assembled to day Senator John Sharp Williams asked unanimous consent that a vote on the ship purchase bill be taken next Thursday, but objection was immediately made by Senator Gallinger. Senator Townsend of Michigan then renewed his motion, made just before the Senate took a recess last evening, that the civil war claims bill be taken up, thereby displacing the ship purchase bill.

His motion was defeated, 38 to 28, and many southern democrats were forced to vote against taking up a measure in which their constituents were vitally interested.

Senators Camden, Shields and Varda-Senator John Sharp Williams

Senators Camden, Shields and Varda

Senators Camden, Shields and Vardaman voted with the republicans to take up the war claims bill, and Senator Cummins, Kenyon and Norris, republicans, voted against it.

The republicans are primed for the legislative battle which they have undertaken. Many senators have prepared speeches, and others are getting together material to place before the Senate. Senator Root of New York has given notice that he will address the Senate tomorrow as soon as he is able to get recognition.

Seeks to Stop G. O. P. Talk. In the meantime the democrats are

pedient by which to shut out the re-publican debate. Vice President Marshall let it be Vice President Marshall let it be known that he will rule a senator has lost the floor if he ceases his results to be called. The republicans claim that such a ruling is revolutionary and not according to the rules of the Senate.

The legislative day of January 15 still continues and probably will continue for some time, the democrats having adopted this expedient to prevent the usual two hours of morning business provided for in the rules of the Senate, and which would have to be observed should the Senate adjourn every evening instead of taking a recess.

Way lines, the District heads today received a copy of the Page bill to permit connecting or interesting street railways of the District to be operated under joint management.

Their report on this measure, it is understood, will be to the effect that if Washington's street railways are to continue to be privately owned, the Commissioners would favor their operation under joint management. The Crosser bill, providing for municipal ownership of local street railways, was recommended by the Commissioners at the last session of Congress.

Decision of the republicans to continue their opposition of the bill indefinitely was reached at a formal party conference held late yesterday. Administration senators, aroused over this action, met the republican attitude by declaring that the measure would be kept before the Senate regardless of consequences.

consequences.
Senator Gallinger, the minority lead-er, who presided at the conference, Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, who presided at the conference, speaking for his colleagues, declared that the republicans generally had agreed to keep up the fight against the bill. "We have thoroughly canvassed the situation," he added, "and find we have a vast amount of material and plenty of talent for continuing debate

Following the republican conference

Plan Tactical Fight.

bezzlement by a fiduciary is the intent to defraud and that the facts in the case negatived such intent.

United States Attorney Laskey concluded the argument for the government late this afternoon. Chief Justice Covington announced that the case would be submitted to the jury this afternoon.

Near the close of the cross-examination of the defendant late yesterday afternoon Assistant United States Attorney Hawken elicited from the witter funds and had drawn from one account to meet requirements of another.

Attorney Easby-Smith offered to prove that accounting had been made in all the cases in which the accused held a fiduciary relation. The chief justice declined to admit proof of the offer.

Shoots Girl, Kills Detective.

Shoots Girl, Kills Detective.

Bartecki, a city detective, was shot and seriously wounded Pawlina Misun, twen-

Democrats Report Progress.

At a fourth party caucus on the ship purchase bill last night the democrats made some progress. However, it did not complete its work and will meet ngain tonight.

An amendment changing the

Wegroes Held for Grand Jury.

An amendment changing the form of the proposed shipping board was adopted after considerable discussion. It was agreed that the board should consist of five members, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury shipping board was a non-partisan one. Salaries of the civilian members of the board, it was agreed, should be \$6,000 a. It was agreed that the proposed shipping corporation should be incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

ed under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The caucus also adopted a recommendation of the commerce committee to provide that the government might increase the original capital stock of the proposed shipping corporation at some future time by not more than \$10,000,000. The original capital stock, under the bill, would be \$10,000,000.

Left undetermined was the question of termination of the proposed government shipping venture. In this is involved the government ownership dispute.

"LOVE AND AFFECTION" ARE BARRED FROM SUIT

Judge Landis So Informs O. B. Counsel During Trial Brought by Federal League.

CHICAGO, January 22 .- "Both sides inderstand that any blow made at the thing called base ball would be regarded by this court as a blow at a national 'institution,'" declared Judge Landis during today's hearing of the Federal League's anti-trust suit against

organized base ball. The remark was called forth by th Extra Session to Pass Appropriation attempt of George Wharton Pepper, concluding his argument for the defendants, to protest his love for the national pastime. Pepper sought to appeal also to Judge Landis' enthusiasn for the game, when the judge inter-

The republican filibuster against the administration ship purchase bill was in full swing when the Senate met today. An extra session of Congress for the purpose of putting through the annual appropriation bills seems inevitable.

With the exception possibly of three or four senators, the republicans have lined up solidly against the ship purchase bill. They will have the support of several of the democrats in their fight on the bill. Such being the case, under the rules of the Senate the republicans reprobably will be able to federals.

"You may leave the "love and affection," out of the law suit," and then stated the position of the court. The stated the position of the cust of the position of the

Court May Not Have Jurisdiction. The attorneys for the Federal League, Judge Landis said, had not convinced nim in the presentation of arguments up to the close of court yesterday that the case was one for a federal court to decide. Keene H. Addington and Judge Quincy A. Meyers of counsel for the Federals, after a thorough study of the new angle, injected into the suit, were prepared to cite several authorities today to prove to the court that they had a legal right to have the case decided in a federal court.

Mr. Pepper, in finishing his argument for the defense, was prepared to show that organized ball could not come under the provision of the Sherman antitrust law as labor, and, he said, could not be considered as a commodity of commerce. to decide. Keene H. Addington and

commerce.

When Attorney Pepper mentioned the word "labor" as applying to ball players in the proceedings yesterday Judge Landis expressed himself as shocked.

"As a result of thirty years of observation, I am shocked because you call playing base ball 'labor'," the judge said. said.

If the case is thrown out of court, it was pointed out, the Federal League must resort to state courts for a hear-

FAVOR ONE MANAGEMENT NEXT TO CITY OWNERSHIP

Commissioners' Attitude Toward District Street Railways Believed Decided Upon.

Such is understood to be the policy of the District Commissioners with re-

spect to the future operation of Wash-Already on record favoring municipal

ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Reports Show It Is in a Prosperous Condition-Officers and

Committees.

The annual meeting of the Commer cial Club was held at the clubhouse

ast night, with a large attendance of members. The officers of the club presented reports of the operations for 1914, showing the organization to be in a prosperous condition. The officers and committees for 1915

are as follows: William C. Johrson, president; Ralph W. Lee, first vice president; John L. Weaver, second vice resident; H. C. C. Stiles, secretary; uno H. Rudolph, treasurer. Governors-Milton E. Ailes, Corge F Schutt, William John Eynon, Joseph M. Stoddard, Charles I. Corby, James

Sharp, John Dolph, George W. Harris and D. J. Callahan. And D. J. Callahan.

Executive committee—Cuno H. Rudolph, D. J. Callahan, Ralph W. Lee,
John Dolph and John L. Weaver.

House committee—John Dolph, chairman; William John Eynon, E. C. Graham, Jules Demonet, George W. Harham, Jules Demonet, George W. Harris, E. P. Mertz and H. W. Elmore. Entertainment committee-George W Harris, chairman; William John Eynon, E. H Droop, E.

Billiard committee—A. L. Cline, chairman; LeRoy W. Herron, Benjamin Markland, Harris N. Brown and E. H. Pitcher.

WILLING FOR CHANGE.

Gould Welcomes Financial Representation in Missouri Pacific.

NEW YORK, January 22.-George J. Gould, chairman of the Missouri Pa-cific Railway Company, has issued a statement in which he says that he personally would be pleased to have the stockholders of the road elect to the directorate any of the representatives of the financial interests which issued

have carried for so many years. With the money which three of the largest trust companies and two of the greatest banking houses can provide, the Missouri Pacific should not have any trouble in paying its \$25,000,000 of notes due next June."

FOR \$3,000,000,000 LOAN

British, French and Russian Ministers Considering Project. PARIS. January 22 .- A conference

was held in Paris today by the British chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, and Alexandre Ribot and Bark, the French and Russian ministers of finance. It is said that the meeting was arranged to consider a joint loan of 15,000,000,000 francs (\$3,-000,000,000), to bear interest of 3½ per

PRESIDENT HEARS ZAPATA REPORTED **AS NEARING PUEBLA**

Carranza Troops, Recent Victors, Said to Be Preparing for Flight.

CHARGE OF COERCION MADE BY GEN. GUTIERREZ

Villaistas Executed by Men of Banderas"-Mexico City Proclaims Death for Depredations.

Zapata forces were within four miles of Puebla when an official dispatch vas filed from there to the State Department last night, and the Carranza defenders were reporting loading artillery and equipment, apparently for retreat. The Carranza troops recently irove the Villa-Zapata army out of the city with heavy loss.

Other official reports were summarized at the State Department in this statement:

statement:

"A dispatch from Mexico City says strict orders have been issued against any kind of depredation under pain of death. The convention did not transact any business of importance January 19. January 20 Mexican dollars went to 12½ cents. The local supply of petroleum and gasoline in Mexico City is reported about exhausted.

"Troops of Gen. Villa are now at Reata. A large force of Carranza troops, under Gen. Vasquez, has retreated back to Monclova."

Carranza Agency Statement. The Carranza agency here today issued

"Vera Cruz advises that economic co litions in Mexico City are reported in terrible shape and that the Villa officers and soldiers are committing depredations of all kinds. Gen. Obregon has issued stringent orders to his troops against foraging and confiscation of any

against foraging and confiscation of any kind.

"San Antonio telegraphs that reports there say that Felicitas Villareal, former treasurer of the convention, was among the prominent Villaistas executed in Mexico City by the men of Banderas. A private telegram says that Gen. Obregon at Apam has received couriers from Gen. Murguia, who states that he is besieging Queretaro and has complete control of the taro and has complete control of the railroads to the south. Teodoro Eli-zondo, Villa governor of Queretaro, has offered to surrender the city if granted

Gutierrez Alleges Coercion.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, elected proisional president of Mexico by the conat Aguascalientes, has not ention abandoned his claim to that office with his departure from Mexico City. In a proclamation issued from Pachucah, and

This proclamation, which is virtually This proclamation, which is virtually the same as the manifesto which Gutterrez offered to issue two weeks ago, while he still was in the capital, if Gen. Obregon and others would join him in a movement to eliminate Villa and Zapata, accuses both of the latter officers of murder, brigandage and high-handed insubordination, declares independence of Carranza as well, and calls upon the Mexican nation for support.

Is Supported by Troops.

With several thousand well-armed troops, according to consular dispatches, Gutierrez has moved north from Pachucah and it is believed he is heading for San Luis Potosi. His action brings three rival factions into the field of Mexican politics, each claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of government. Gen. Carranza at Very Cruz as "first chief of the con-

claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of government. Gen. Carranza The opposition to the bill was opened at Vera Cruz as "first chief of the constitutionalist army" claims executive authority by the plan of Guadalupe; Col. Roque Gonzalez Garza, temporary executive now of Mexico City, was appointed by the convention in session there, on the ground that the departure of Gutierrez was an automatic resignation of his office. Gens. Villa and Zapata, according to official rdvces, are still working in harmony supporting the convention. The hope of Gen. Gutierrez, according to official dispatches, appears to be to form a junction with Gens. Obregon, Villareal and Gonzalez, and such other chiefs hitherto loyal to Carranza as he believes will agree to eliminate not only the first chief, but Villa and Zapata.

Sol Cohen of the Independent Order of the Stith presentative J. Hampton Moore, the bill was opened by Representative J. Hampton Moore, who said that the German, American, talian, Polish, Jewish and other organizations of the country were unantuations of the country were unantuations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation and otharined by Representative J. Hampton Moore, who said that the German, American, talian, Polish, Jewish and other organizations of the country were unantuations of the Country were unantuations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation and other organizations of the Country were unantuations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation and other organizations of the Country were unantuations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation and other organizations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation and other organizations of the Country were unantuations of the Country were unantuations of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation in the bill. He declared that there is sufficient exclusion in existing laws.

The next speaker was Prof. Larned of the University of Pennsylvania, whose investigation in the best immigra The holes of Gen. Gutterrez, according to official dispatches, appears to be to form a junction with Gens. Obregon, Villareal and Gonzalez, and such other chiefs hitherto loyal to Carranza as he believes will agree to eliminate not only the first chief, but Villa and Zanta.

CAROTHERS NOW WITH VILLA. State Department Officials Discredit

Reports of Personal Clash. EL PASO, Tex., January 22.—Word was received here early today that George O. Carothers, special agent of the American State Department, had ioined Gen. Villa's headquarters in the field below the city of Chihuahua.

HUNGRY WOLVES HUNT STARVING CARPATHIANS

"Hiding from the Australia who are retreating from Bukowina, the population of the Carpathians have left their tion of the Carpathians have left their He spoke of the ambitions and hopes.

He spoke of the ambitions and hopes their children and the spoke of the spoke

deep snow, where many are perishing from exposure and starvation. plight is rendered more dangerous by the hungry wolves that are hunting them."

PUT OFF FOR ONE WEEK. Hearing on Rule Against Home In-

surance Company Postponed. Hearing on the rule issued against

he Home Insurance Company of New York to show cause why it should not be required to withdraw from the Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia, on the claim that the association violates the provisions of the Clayton bill, was continued today by Justice ton bill, was continued today by Justice McCoy until next Friday. The post-ponement was made necessary by the engagement of Attorney J. J. Darlington, counsel for the insurance company, in Circuit Division 1, where the tunnel damage suit is in progress.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Senate.

Met at 11 a.m. ing against the administration bill. Republican senators continued speak

. House.

Met at 11 a.m.
Debate continued on the army propriation bill.

LITERACY DEBATE

Friends and Foes of Immigration Test Argue at the White House.

FARMERS AND LABOR MEN UPHOLD THE MEASURE

J. Hampton Moore Says German, Italian, Jewish and Polish Americans Oppose the Act.

Five hundred man and woman social workers, labor leaders and publicists crowded the historic east room of the White House today at a public hearing before President Wilson on the immigration bill.

Three hours for argument were ap-

portioned equally between the opponents and the supporters of the meas ure. Seated at a long table and flank ed by his military aid in full uniform some stenographers, President Wilson took his place promptly at 10 a.m. to listen to the argument for and against the literacy test around which the fight on the bill is waged.

Speakers in favor of the measure con tended the literacy test would improve the quality of immigration; those op-posed to it declared it was no test of quality whatever, and that many aliens who would become desirable citizens would be kept out simply by an in-ability to read and write.

Divide Three Hours.

President Wilson said the time would be controlled for the immigration bill by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and against the bill by Representatives Gallivan, Sabath and Goldfogle. Those favoring the bill would open in one

favoring the bill would open in one hour and close in a quarter of an hour. The arguments on both sides were more or less familiar, having often been gone over.

J. H. Patten of the Farmers' National Union, appearing for this organization and the Grange, representing millions of farmers, spoke first in favor of the bill, reading numerous telegrams and letters from state farmers organizations, urging that the bill become law. He asserted that at the close of the European war millions of undesirable immigrants would be dumped into the United States. Conditions there would be so bad that every man who could get away would do so, resulting in a deluge of unsatisfactory people. He declared that the flood of cheap labor would beat down American wages and the stendard of living Russinging the would beat down American wages and the standard of living, Russianizing the labor of the United States.

Gives Insanity Figures.

Dr. Stewart Paton of New York, representing various organizations of alienists, eugenics and state boards of health, said that three-fourths of the insanity in large states of the country is the result of illiterate immigration There are more insane in the United States than college students, and the cost of maintaining them is greater than the cost of common-school educa-tion. This terrible burden of insane, he said, could be largely traced to the flood of aliens arriving every year. He

gave many startling figures.
William M. Clark, repress william. M. Clark, representing the brotherhoods of railroad men, said all these organizations strongly favored the present bill, and appealed to the President to sign the measure. dent to sign the measure.

Prof. H. P. Fairchild of Yale Univer-sity followed in behalf of the bill. He claimed that the literacy test is Amerian and fair.

heard.
Sol Cohen of the Independent Order
of King Solomon of New Jersey, maintained that there is more illiteracy in
this country among the children of native born parents than among those of
allen parents, and the latter, he declared, have made good citizens.

Daniel Borofsky of Boston said that
'Greien born citizens of this

many foreign-born citizens of this country had relatives abroad they would wish to bring to this country at the close of the European war. The proposed law, he said, would shut out mothers, sisters, cousins and others of good character.

Defends the Illiterate.

Representative Gallivan vigorously ional men. "Lack of letters is not lack of knowledge," he declared. "The literacy test is by no means a test of character, honesty or fitness." Oswald Villard, editor of the New

STARVING CARPATHIANS
LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch from Kiev, Russia, to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Hiding from the Austrians who are retreating from Bukowina, the popular retreating from Bukowina, the popular time of the Carpathians have left their foreign porn.

of alien parents for their children, and their efforts to educate their off-spring. Louis Marshall of New York, spring. Louis Marshall of New York, spring. Louis Marshall of New York, president of the American Jewish committee, reminded President Wilson that Presidents Cleveland and Taft had vetoed bills similar to this one. He said that every good citizen wished to keep out undesirable immigration, but would not do this. keep out undesirable immigration, but that this bill would not do this.

"This is a land of immigrants," he said, "and a splendid part of the country's population is composed of this element. He had known men of the most scholarly attainments to starve while illiterate men made good, industrious citizens.

Alex 1. Roarke and Leon Sanders of New York objected to a reversal of the time-honored policies of this country in giving asylum to the oppressed and distressed. distressed.

Representative Loft of New York, Marcus Braun of New York and several others spoke briefly.

Representative Goldfogie thought that this country still needs labor on the farms and in the industries of the country. New York city, he said, protested against the bill.

Sees Race and Religious Prejudice. When Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago

said the literacy test was really based on religious and racial prejudices she vas roundly applauded. Rev. John Sobieszcyk, representing

he Polish-American Catholic Union: the Polish-American Catholic Union;
Miss Emily Napieralski of Chicago of
the Polish Women's Alliance of America and Representative Sabath of Illinois also opposed the bill.
Former Representative W. Bourke
Cockran of New York, the final speak-

cr for the opposition, declared no claims had been made that immigration had harmed the country.

"The literacy test is a test against laboriousness and for loquaciousness," he said. "The immigrant laborer lifts the native skilled laborer on his back to higher things, and therefore I cannot understand why organized labor is against immigration."

amigration."
"This bill," Cockran continued, "springs

out of the same kind of savage distrust of humanity which caused the present war abroad. The signing of the bill would be a blot on our civilization."

Morrison Argues for Labor.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, closing he argument for the advocates of the bill, said large employers want men for every job," in order to get wages down. He spoke against "any lowering of the American standard of

living."

"I believe that if this literacy test becomes law it will have the effect of bettering conditions abroad, because then the lowest seum cannot enter the United States, and foreign nations will have to deal with them," he said. "The standard of wages, both for skilled and unskilled labor, in the United States, is the result of many years of organized work. An American workingman cannot support a family on the wages accepted by foreigners."

Socialists Oppose Bill.

living.

Charles Edward Russell of New York, a socialist, opposed the bill because it was "unsound and could not be enforced." If the bill was signed, he said, the right of political asylum would be abolished.

Mr. Villard spoke against the provi-sion of the bill which would bar from the United States persons caught teaching the unlawful destruction of property within five years after their

of force for settling differences of opinion, but that it must be recognized that the destruction of property is essential to revolutions and that force must often be applied to bring about reform in lands where no adequate provision is made for the peaceful declaration of the popular will.

"As long as forcible and the property is construed as a hostile and a actual breach of neutrality.

"Let me first call attention to the international effect of the proposal transaction," said Senator Lodge. "These German ships are held in port through fear of being seized by hostile cruisers if they emerge from the proposal transaction."

formers?
"Shall we brand the exiled patriot as one to be watched lest in his sitting room with his friends he talk over possible deeds at home? Do not let us drive out of America a single refugee because he loves liberty and abhors despotism."

Decision Soon, Wilson Says

to a close with a brief statemen thanking the speakers for giving their arguments and stating that he would reach a decision on the bill in the near future.

President Wilson brought the hearin

MOTHER AND YOUNG SON ALMOST ASPHYXIATED

Mrs. Jessie Graham Now Under Ar-

rest on Charge of Attempting to Kill Youngster. Mrs. Jessie Graham of 622 I street

orthwest and her three-year-old son

who are at Casualty Hospital, are re-

ported today to be recovering from the effect of inhaling gas yesterday afternoon at the I street house, which is the residence of her mother. Mrs. Graham's husband, Alonzo Gra ham, a carpenter, the police say, is separated from her, and it is said that two of their children are in a boarding school. She was found unconscious in her room at 1411 Wisconsin avenue northwest about two weeks ago, suffer ing from the effect of inhaling gas, and

at Georgetown Hospital upon that oc casion.
Mrs. Graham is under arrest at Cas-

might have the privilege of choosing any town in Germany wherein to spend our captivity, provided it was sixty kiloopposed the bill, saying that the real meters away from the sea. I chose a citizens of this country are not profestown further inland than any of my town further inland than any of my man Lloyd and Hamburg-American sailors, figuring that would throw the lines, showing that they are unsuitable Germans off their guard and give me a for South American trading, on account

better chance to escape.
"As soon as I was taken into the regular night train leaving Vismar a very simple plan of escape occurred to me While the guards were busy getting

"As soon as I was taken into the regular night train leaving Vismar a very simple plan of escape occurred to me. While the guards were busy getting supper, which was passed in through the windows of the train by some triendly peasants at the first stop outside Vismar, I crawled through the opposite window and ran perhaps two of the window and ran perhaps two of miles back to the docks. The night was dark, and, although I heard volces, I saw no one and no one noticed me.

Hid Under Pile of Granite.

"On the docks I found that a pile of my own granite had been dumped, and finding a rude sort of tunnel under this I squeezed myself into it, where I was cramped and uncomfortable, but where I was safe for the time, at least.

"As soon as it was light I jumped into the water. It was cold as ice, but I managed to pull myself out and roosted for an hour or two on a beam under the dock. Then I saw a Swedish ferry the dock. Then I saw as Swedish ferry the dock. Then I saw as overboard. He threw me a rope, to which I clung. I told him who I was and asked him to left me hide under a tarpaulin that covered a lifeboat. He agreed to this and helped me to get on board. I lay in the boat, shivering in my drenched clothes, where I was safe."

A Naval Reserve.

Or the docks I found that a pile of my own granite had been dumped, and finding a rude sort of tunnel under this is requested to put the dock of the my own granite had been dumped, and finding a rude sort of tunnel under this I squeezed my self into it, where I was safe for the time, at least, "I man not alone in asking this discussion."

"I confess I am entirely unable to answer the question, and I do not know that there is anything behind this bill except the desires of the administration from Trelleborg, without some provision protecting us against the purchase of ships of believed the provision protecting us against the purchase of ships of believed to the provision protecting us against the purchase of ships of believed to the provision protecting to the provision prot

A Naval Reserve. The nation needs a naval reserve. according to Assistant Secretary

Franklin D. Roosevelt. In an interview with Ashmun Brown he tells what this reserve should be, how it should be created and points out a number of interesting facts concerning our fleets. Watch for this interview next Sunday in the Special Features Section of The Sunday Star.

IN SHIP PURCHASE

Senator Lodge Warns U. S. of Danger in Buying Interned German Vessels.

ALLIES HAVE PROTESTED UNNEUTRAL ACT, HE SAYS

Declares, in Senate Speech, That It Would Be Giving Financial Aid to a Belligerent.

Attributing to the administration as

intention to buy the German ships in-terned in American ports if the ship Lodge of Massachusetts today attacked crats that the purchase by the gover bring the United States surable distance of war, not only with Japan," and declared that "it would an unneutral act and very

made for the peaceful declaration popular will.

"As long as forcible revolution is regarded as legitimate the world over." hie said, "it would be monstrous to say that we should deny asylum to foreigners who might sit together and dream dreams on our territory of tyrants' yokes broken at home and foreign despots driven from their shores. Shall we set a premium upon spies and informers?

"Shall we brand the exiled patriot as one to be watched lest in his sitting one to be watched lest in his sitting."

An Unneutral Act.

"Therefore, to buy these ships and relieve their owners from these ex-penses and to hand over to them hirty or forty millions of money be onging to the people of the United States would be a great and direct as

States would be a great and direct assistance to one of the belligerents in the war now waging. It would be an unneutral act, and very readily might be construed as a hostile act and an actual breach of neutrality."

Senator Lodge pointed to the case of the Dacia, to show that this matter of transfer of the ships from a bealignment of the thoughts of the administration, and cited the decision of the war risk bureau not to insure the Dacia. "Since that decision," said Senator Lodge, "we have been informed that the Dacia is to sail, with the approval of the State Department, in order to make a test case. It seems to mentally a dangerous business to make

of the State Department, in order to make a test case. It seems to me rather a dangerous business to make test cases of this character in time of war, when beligerent nations are protesting against the action.

"And yet, despite all this, we are apparently not to be permitted to put a simple clause in this bill which will at once guard us against any such dangers or misunderstandings. Why not? I have thus far found no answer to this question, nor have I heard any reason given why we should enter upon government ownership by purupon government ownership by pur-chasing a large number of unsuitable ships from a belligerent, with all the difficulties and real dangers such

Allies Will Seize Ships. "Supposing the purchase, however, to e made, the transfer of these ships to she nearly died. She was resuscitated tion at once arises as to whether the belligerents opposed to Germany would ecognize their transfer. I do not in tend to dwell on this point, but this nuch I will say, that France and Rus sia have always held consistently to the doctrine that the transfer of the flag from a belligerent to a neutral,

Detective Harry Evans of the sixth pre- after hostilities had begun, was not to

recognized.

"Although Sir Edward Grey in his dispatch last summer made some mouncations in his opposition to the sale to us of German ships, as to the the gas was turned on accidentally yesterday afternoon.

FINNISH SKIPPER TELLS

OF ESCAPE FROM GERMANS

Crawled Through Window of Railway Coach While Guard Was

Busy Getting Supper.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PETROGR. D. January 2.— Lric Carlson, a Finnish skipper, arriving in Petrograd, gives the following strange account of his escape from the Germans:

"I was taken prisoner of war at the same time that my small schooner, which carried granite out of Abo, was confiscated by the Germans in Vismar. My crew and myself were told that we might have the privilege of choosing any town in Germany wherein to spend on accidentally yestered the gas was turned and account Trade.

Is sumined made someon as to the sale to us of German ships, should be engaged, he also made it abundantly clear that England would object to the transfer if the ships were put into the European trade.

"As we now have more cargo space going to South America than we can fill," continued Senator Lodge, "it is obvious that if the ships to be purchased under this bill are to be of any use they must be put into the European trade, so that we have notice of the views of the belligerents in regard to this question of the transfer of the flag. If the ships were put into the European trade, so that we have notice of the views of the belligerents opposed to Germany, would still be German ships, and, in view of the belligerents opposed to Germany, would still be German ships.

"I was taken prisoner of war at the same time that my small schooner, which carried granite out of Abo, was confiscated by the Germans in Vismar. My crew and myself were told that we might have the privilege of choosing any town in Germany wherein to spend

Only for European Trade.

Senator Lodge read statistics relating

to the German ships of the North Ger

of their size, construction and draft. passenger ships would be simply to

war, it was generally understood, both here and in Europe, that the intention of the government was to secure this legislation in order to buy the German ships. This purpose was never denied by any one in authority and the gov-ernments of France, Russia and Eng-land protested against it."

Pleading guilty to the charge of whipping Jesse Snider, a Mississippi farmer, to death several months ago. Clarence Coley, Lawrence Rakestraw and Dillard Elder have been sentenced